

Listing of Claims:

1 – 25. Canceled.

26. (Currently Amended) A method of fabricating a glass sheet comprising:

 drawing molten glass from a root of a glass fabricating apparatus to form a glass sheet, wherein a temperature of the glass sheet during the drawing traverses a glass transition temperature range;

 cooling the glass sheet at a first cooling rate between about 6°C/in and 15°C/in while the temperature of the glass sheet is greater than the glass transition temperature range of the sheet;

 cooling the glass sheet at a second cooling rate between about 4°C/in and 10°C/in while the temperature of the glass sheet is within the glass transition temperature range of the sheet; and

 cooling the glass sheet at a third cooling rate between about 2°C /in and 5°C /in after the second cooling rate and the temperature of the glass sheet is within the glass transition temperature range of the sheet.

27. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 26 further comprising cooling the glass sheet at a substantially constant cooling rate while the temperature of the glass sheet is below the glass transition temperature range.

28. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 26 wherein the glass transition temperature range is between about 850°C and 650°C.

29. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 26 wherein the glass transition temperature range is between about 780°C and 720°C.

30. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 26 wherein a transition between the cooling rates is substantially instantaneous.
31. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 26 wherein at least one of the first, second and third cooling rates is a nonlinear cooling rate.
32. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 26 wherein the glass sheet comprises a tensile stress band across a horizontal width of the glass sheet in the glass transition temperature range.
33. (Previously Presented) A method of fabricating a glass sheet comprising:
 - drawing molten glass from a root of a glass fabricating apparatus to form a glass sheet;
 - cooling the glass sheet at a first cooling rate between about 6°C/in and 15°C/in while the temperature of the glass sheet is greater than about 850°C;
 - cooling the glass sheet at a second cooling rate between about 4°C/in and 10°C/in while the temperature of the glass sheet is between about 850°C and 650°C; and
 - cooling the glass sheet at a third cooling rate between about 2°C /in and 5°C /in after the second cooling rate and while the temperature of the glass sheet is between about 850°C and 650°C.
34. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 33 wherein each of the cooling rates is a linear cooling rate.
35. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 33 wherein at least one of the cooling rates is a nonlinear cooling rate.
36. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 33 wherein a transition between the cooling rates is substantially instantaneous.

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37. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 33 wherein the glass sheet comprises a tensile stress band across a horizontal width of the glass sheet while the temperature of the glass sheet is between about 850°C and 650°C.

38. (Currently Amended) A method of fabricating a glass sheet comprising:
drawing molten glass from a root of a glass fabricating apparatus to form a glass sheet;
cooling the glass sheet at a first cooling rate between about 6°C/in and 15°C/in within a first region of the sheet extending at least about 10 inches to about 15 inches from the root;
cooling the glass sheet at a second cooling rate between about 4°C/in and 10°C/in within a second region of the sheet extending at least about 10 inches below the first region; and
cooling the glass sheet at a third cooling rate between about 2°C /in and 5°C /in within a third region of the sheet extending about 15 inches below the second region.

39. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 38 further comprising cooling the glass sheet in a fourth region of the sheet extending below the third region at a substantially constant rate.

40. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 38 wherein each of the cooling rates is a linear cooling rate.

41. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 38 wherein at least one of the cooling rates is a nonlinear cooling rate.

42. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 38 wherein the glass sheet comprises a tensile stress band across a horizontal width of the glass sheet in the second or third region.

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43. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 38 wherein the first region extends about 15 inches from the root.

44. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 38 wherein the second region extends about 15 inches from the first region.

45. (Previously Presented) The method according to claim 38 wherein the third region extends about 25 inches from the second region.